EUROPE

The Empress of France in Constantinople and Brilliancy of Her Reception.

Radical Revolutionary Progress in Great Britain.

Stream of Devotees to Suez and Rome.

The Inman steamship City of Boston, Captain Halcrow, from Queenstown on the 25th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having newspaper flies dated in Cork, Ireland, on her day

Ernst, from Bremen the 23d and Southampton the 20th of October, arrived at this port yesterday after noon, bringing our European files and special cor-respondence dated to her day of sailing from Eng-

The death of the Earl of Derby produced consid erable sensation at Lypn, England, as it creates a vacancy in the representation of that borough, of which Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, has been for so long the representative. It is understood that Lord Claud John Hamilton, who was a member of Mr. Disraelt's administration, will offer himself as a conservative caudidate.

Queen Isabella, says the Gaulois, has decided on going to Rome at the epoch of the Council. Her son, the Prince of the Asturias, will receive his first communion from the hands of the Pope on December 8, the day of the Immaculate Conception.

The Irish political amnesty demonstrations on Sunday, October 24, at Carrigaline, Tipperary and Traice, were of imposing proportions and conducted with the "utmost moderation and good order." At Tipperary the numbers present were not, it is said, gents from various districts in Limerick and Water were 180 industrial banners on the ground.

same day seems to have been of an important and stated to have been larger than on the occasion of any of the great reform meetings in 1831-2. Mr. Bradlaugh, the English radical "red," on making his appearance on the platform was requested to

ing of his constituents at Brighton, Eugland, upon the Irish land question. In solving this question Mr. Fawcett said the legislature should bear in mind that the productive power of the land in Ireland had been developed altogether by the tenant, the landlord contributing nothing to its improvement, and from this circumstance there had arisen a feeling among the Irish people that the tenants had a right of part ownership in the land. He therefore thought that the Irish land question might be dealt with on exceptional principles and felt it was absolutely indispensable, "if they would restore poace and loyality in Ireland, to recognize the claim of the tenant to part ownership of the soil.

the present month or in December in Europe, viz.:-Princess of Wales, the ex-Queen Sophia of Naples, the Princess Margaret of Italy and the Duchess of Parsia. The Pope has promised to be godiather to two of the expected infants, those of the ex-Queen of Naples and the Duchess of Parma. Prancis II. and his Queen have been hurrying back to Rome in order that the birth may take place or

The receipts of the United Kingdom for the week ending October 16 show and increase of £29,10%

ending October 18 show and increase of £20,102. The Dundee (Sootland) Advertiser says:—
It is currently reported in Crathie that her Majesty the Queen is to have a medical practitioner stationed in Crathie. No doubt her Majesty in the course of her visits among the people of the district has become aware of the great want that is felt in this respect, more capecially in cases of schools hiness or during the previouse of a heavy show storm, persons in want or a decor having to send to Braniar, a distance of min initial.

The Laddest Educational Association of England.

The Ladies' Educational Association of England is preparing to give practical shape to their project for raising the standard of female education. Their lectures, which will commence on November 9, at St. George's Hall, include Laub, English literature and French literature. In addition to these there will be courses of fectures to experimental physics. chemistry and elementary geography. The fee for a course of thirty-six lectures is only two guineas; under the age of seventeen poing admitted.

The France du Nord publishes a statement which leads to the opinion that nine persons in all have been the victims of Tranpoinna, the Pantin murderer. It says: -

The painted impression caused by the chappearather of a young man of Boungue, named Dunour-quoy, employed as M. Pleattle foundry, at Marques, cannot have been forgotten. We now learn that he foil a vicilia to the inhamous Traupmann, and was drowned by that monster in numaniorm. It will be romembered that we madeever of the Kinckes bonsted on one occasion that he had thrown a man into the water, and as the 2d of July last the odd of an advidual, afterwards identified as that of Pubourquoy, who had disapheared when returning from falle, and from whom a sum of 25st, had been taken, had occas absolved. A suball portunateau, which had beinged to the victim has been found in the possession of fraupmann.

The Prince of Wales' pack of harriers, with a lot of horses, the property of his Royat Highness, were

horses, the property of his Royal Highness, were were invested with exceptional interest, owing to efforts recently made to induce the queen to continue the harriers as a royal pack, and on account of the determination arrived at, on the refusal of her Majesty becoming known, to constitute the bounds as a subscription pack under the mastership of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. The pack forty-eight was put up in one lot and promptly knocked down of 130 guineas. Mr. Edward Tattersall congratulated imbers of the hunt on retaining the hounds and on their new master, and the announcement of the sale was received with loud cheering. Seven horses, the property of the Prince and well known with these hounds, were then disposed of the following being the prices realized:-Morris Dances 91 guineas; Studiey (Mr. Dundas), 47 guineas Bianche (Lord Sudley), 91 guineas; Dunrobin (Mr. T. Bartlett), 69 guineas; Antelope (Sir M. Harvey), 70 guineas; Waverley (Mr. C. Rice), 49 guineas.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Gutober 34 has the following:-

The question of disarmanient appears likely to become the subject of a Parliamentary discussion in Prussin-that is to say, in the country which, we satal unceasingly repeat, is bound to assume the initiative in this great reform so in dentity desired by Europe.

On the night of the 17th of October and the morntag of the following day a snow storm of extraor dinary violence swept across Styria and the adjacent districts. A great deal of injury has been done to the gardens and vineyards. At Labout the heat of the 17th uit, was intense, and yet on the following morning at eight o'clock the snow began to fall. In the night a violent thunder storm had broken over the district. At Grata it snowed the whole night and forenoon so heavily that the ground was completely covered, and the branches of the fruit trees,

still in full leaf, were broken by the weight of snow. The Overland mail from India which arrived in England with advices from Calcutta and Bombay has been anticipated in many metances by telegraphic despatches. The Tigre, one of the steamers of the Mes-sageries Impériales, which lett Suez, is reported to have struck on a reef at Perim and lain there about five hours, getting off at last without damage. The risen against the Turkish authorities in Mesopotamia and cut the telegraph wire, causing : serious interruption of communication with Europe. Babrein, in the Persian Gulf, had been sacked and the Sheikh killed by Mohammed bin Kaleelah (the

Shelkh's brother), who was expelled from the cochiefship last year for piracy.

The Empress Eugenic's Reception-Th Propher's Birthday Antiversary Fetes Eclipsed-Resques Swept Out and "Cleaned Up"-Temples Lighted from America-Scene of the Landing of the French Crusaders-Jerasulem and the Hely Sepulchre Question— The Saltan Aiding the Catholic Church for a Grand Mass-Native Imperial Attendants-The Sucz Canal-President Grant and Ismuel

Many of the preparations for the reception and entertainment of the French Empress have, within the low last days, been modified, it is said, at her own request. A grand review of troops, to be held in the fine valley of Homkear Eskelesi, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, has been countermanded and the troops sent elsewhere. An immense expense had, however, already been incurred for this affair. A fine klosk had been built on purpose for her use, and pavilions put up for the Pachas. Ministers, &c. The Sultan, even, here he gazed upon the passing force with his usual listessness and indifference. Troops are now stationed along the banks to salute her and burn lights at All of the principal country houses of fund tionaries are to be splendidly filuminated each night during her brief stay. The same honors are to be shown her as those displayed on the birthday of the Sultan, the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet, during the holy month of Ramagou, &c., &c. St. Sophia has been swept, and even touched up with paint and whitewash, to the intense indignation of the imaums and plous Dervistes, was declare that this should not be done for an "inddel" Empress. This, however, will effect what has not been done in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," for all of the mosques, and this one in particular, have hitherto been very dirty. One wanders through clouds of dust and fleas on a visit, especially in the corridors. Even on the lower story, which is always covered with costly carpets, the dirt is excessive. New lamps have been hastilf strung up and prepared for petroleum from the United States, so that its improved light mes from the New World. The streets have been newly macadamized and the pavements renewed. lovated with paint and whitewash. Private individ-

Masses of old houses have been pulled down or renovated with paint and whitewash. Frivate individusis, even, have been ordered to restore the froms of
their houses. New streets, which were slowly being
made, have been hurried through, so as to offer as
little inconvenience and disconfort as possible to
the august visitor. As the French Ambassafor intimmen to the Porte that the Empress would wish
to visit the forest of Beigrade and partake of a picmic there, a brain new road has been made, at
great expense, from the Bosphorus, near Bayokuen,
a long the fine valler, in wheld some historians, or ancleat traditions, say Godfrey de Boutlon encamped
with his Cressders by the fine aqueauct of Justinion, the Greek emperor of that name, to the petty
village of Beigrade. This has been made under the
direction of an English engineer, who makes a
"good thing" by the job when he gets his money.

Two of the Saltan's fron-clads have left
for the Dardanelles to salute and escort
the Empress. These are heavy, "slow coaches,"
and will scarcely be able to escort her up. The Grand
Vizier, All Pacha, has also gone to meet her, in
the large and speedy yacht of the Saltan, called the
Saltanich, or the "Impectal," accompanied by some
of the largher offloors of the palace, who are to be
altached to her suite. The Freinch Ambassador had
also gone to the Dardanelles, to have the honor of
first greeting the Empress, and post her up in all
that she needs to know previous to her arrival and
roespiton. He has just recovered from an attack of
the gout. To-merrow morning the houlds will enter
the Bosphorus, and the Saltan will in all probability go out beyond Point seraglio to meet her and
take her to the pricue palace of Beglerbag (Prince
of Princes), which then Saltan and
to make place for the destroyed modere received
by the last Salland, list brother, who in larr, tore
down the one in which their father. Mohammed H.
down to the hast the on this sort. These he had
resided during the revolution which lost Greece to
the Other br

monthine a new governor has been named for Jorusanem, kinant feet, who is an excelent French inquisit and served as secretary of the Ottoman Legation at St. retersburg for some years. Promaps this was done previous to her deciding not to visit the Holy City. It is also not improbable that the Rushia court prevaied upon Najochol to pay this visit for politico-religious reasons. The pous Empress would doubnessly know been pained by the sad specials of the most elegation of the types induced to the most abject indeed, rerusalem, as such, is now more an object of possical power than religious emotion. Bethany, Zion, the Jordan and other famed spots live more in acygeric argument has near the post of the interest than many other access of the distant past.

The Ruspress, it is related here, having expressed a desire to the Armeno-Catholic inshop, hassoon, to hear mass performed by his sect of Catholicism, the Suntan sont him 2500 with which is as a property of the distant past.

The Ruspress, it is related here, having expressed a desire to the Armeno-Catholic inshop, hassoon, to hear mass performed by his sect of Catholicism, the Suntan sont him 2500 with which is as a property of the distant past.

The respective of the Cannon for a Najocist. She will, however, be compelled, also, to visit some of the ordinary Catholic churches, so as not to excite the "augry passions" of the chergy. The only Italian theater, "and filted up anew for the Empress, that it is said that she will not visit it.

Several failes and maids of honor have been appointed by the Sulan to attend upon the Empress. Two of these are the wives of Armenian functionaries of the government, and ten other are Mussiman—viz., ten daughters of the brother and uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt. Among the young gentlemen anaence to regret is a pseudo nephew of Mustapha Fazil Pacing for the stocker and uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt. Among the young gentlemen anaence to regret is here will evalue the favor of these two victims of the Viceroy's jealo asy, lears an

reputation.

You are doubtlessly aware that the Empress is a second ocusin of M. de Lesseps, through their mothers. This explains her interest in the Suez Const, which he awars send would be made in spite of all opposition on the part of England and the

of all opposition on the part of England and the English. Tota has now been verified. It is said that is mail Paona is much disappointed that General Grant has not accepted his invitation to attend the opening of the canal. The Governor of California would have the same right for offence had the Sultan not accepted his invitation to attend the driving of the last three mais in the Atlantic and Paolic Engrada—by far the greater work of his two.

No event has ever produced so much exchement in Stamboul as the visit of the Empress, and it is hoped that it will produce good results. The men, however, are disabssibled and the women delighted that it is to a female that these founds are now

however, are disabsseded and the women delighted that it is to a femnic that these honors are now remerced. The Subline Porte and all the public schools have a Rolliday. A French Summer of the Messages imperaises gratuitously conveys the "French Colony!" to meet their Empress, and even the Ottoman Bank and all the other financial banks close their coors on the occasion. An arch triomphe and banner poles are exceed in the principal streets of Pera to do her honor. People are to put on their new clothes, and the pupils of the schools are to turn out in full strength, and clean and nest in appearance.

The Empress' Arrival in the City-A Brilliant Display and Magnificent Reception.
The Constantinople correspondent of the London

Netes, writing on the 18th of October, describes the arrival and royal reception of the Empress Eugenis

arrival and royal reception of the Empress Eugenistitus:—
On the 13th inst from an early hour every one was astir and the streets were filled with perhaps a more motley group than could be seen in any other city in the world. Men from all quarters of the globe—Franks and Turks, Persians and Guers, Jews and Armenians, Gircassians and Ethiopians, Copis and Nubians, Hindoos and Egyptians—all wonding their way to some spot upon the above whence a good view might be obtained of the expected spectacle. Numerous steamers, in-

cluding the Taurus and Neva, belonging to the Massageries imperiales, started for the Marmora at ten A. M., but the Empress did not arrive for several hours afterwards. The imperial yacht Aigle passed the Dardanelles at half-past one on Wednesday morning, but, strange to say, without encountering the iron-class sent to meet her or being recognized by either the Suitamieh or the Forbin. On board the former was the Grand Vision, while the French Ambassador, M. Ecurrée, awarted in the latter the arrival of his imperial mistress. The Aigle steams fitten knots an bour, and accordingly found herself off San Stefano. In the Marmora, shortly before noon but the French Ambassador, fron-chad flost stad ell, were "nowhere." The capitain of the imperial yacht evidently hesitated to proceed further, and witted on and off this point for upwards of an hour, until at length the Suitan's yacht, the Pertovi Piate, came un and ed the way into the Bosphorus. At two P. M. exactly the Aigle, with the Empress on board, passed scradio Point under a booming welcome from the batteries at Scatart and Tophane, and as the yacht approached Begierbey the Saintes were taken up by the heavy guns of the frigates anchored of Saith-bazar and Dolmanaghtehe and from Kandill to the Maiden's Tower the lutis on either side exchanged their immdering echoes till the Aigle came to her moorings at the buoy placed for her special use at Tchengel-Kent Bay, a little above the palace. Three thousand and thirty shole were fired. All the mea-of-war, as also many of the foreign merchant ships in the Horn, were fing-dressed from taffran to truck and jib-boom; the fleet manned yards and shmutaneously fired a royal salute as the yacht neared the Tophane, while along both sides of the foreign merchant ships in the Horn were fing-dressed from taffran to truck and jib-boom; the fleet manned yards and shmutaneously fired a royal salute as the yacht neared the Tophane while along both sides of the fosphorns, wherever an opportunity occurred, troops were drawn up in doub

was crected, the whole evineing an amount of comfort, taste and elegance worthy of its illustrious occupant.

A considerable delay took place after the mooring of the yaont at Texenget Korf Bay before the Suitan went on board, as neither the Grand Vizier for the French Amoussador had arrived from the Dardanettes. Some of the Suitan's calques, with the coxwains clad in green, pulsed leisurely round the yaoht; then Raouf Pasha, first equerry of the Suitan, boarded her, but in a short time returned to the psiace, when almost immediately alreawards his Majesty, accompanied by the chief interpreter of the imperial dwan came alongside in the magnificent state barge built expressly for the Empress. Loud cheers from the Asite and the numerous steamers on the spot greeted the Padishaw as he mounted the porgangway lattier, and, first satisting in Oriental fashion, shook hands with his lovely guest. His Majesty wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Holoc, while his dark blue soat was well set on by a pair of white cachemere trousers stripe! with gold. The Empress, it is no mere commonplace to say, although a little thinner than when I has saw her in Paris, looked exceedingly well. She was dressed in what I believe is called "a costume," the entire robe being of one color. The dress was straw color, and fitted with matchiness grace; yellow leather boots and a small straw colored hat with a white teather, completed her toilet. In a very few minutes her Majesty, stepping first on shore, gave his arm to the Empress and led her into the Secal. The scene at this moment was very picturesque, as all the minute to the parter by such state, they were slowly rowed by the Suitan, descended to her barge, and, sitting sine by side, they were slowly rowed by the Suitan, descended to her barge, and, sitting sine by side, they were slowly rowed by the Suitan, descended to her barge, and sitting sine by side, they were slowly rowed by the face the before of the Bodoe her, paid all infliery honors, and the splendid band of the softan recei

tering the palace the Empress complimented his Majesty on the magnificent appearance of his Body Cuard, crawn up in the veatibule and on the staircese; and in the grand reception room they conversed together pleasantly for about ten minutes.

The Suttan thea presented the Ministry and high functionaries of the Porte, and this ceremony concurred to Dalmabaghtché in his own state calque, the men-of-war stid manning yards and ageth firing an imperial salute. The delegates of the Frence colonaries of France resident at Constantinopie, were then presented to the Empress by the Count de Brissac, her Majesty's Chamberlain, M. Bourree, the Ambassador, not having yet arrived. She questioned each upon the mission with which he was entrusted, and appeared to be well informed on the subject of mines, forests, roads and railways. The manager of the Messageries imperiales baving mentioned that he had detained the steamer for Marselles until the following 4ay (Thursday), she replied that atthough the sea had been very rough she had prepared at her correspondence on board, and regretted that any delay should have taken place in the mail, adding, "The interests of the puone should aways take precedence of ours." After the presentations, which lasted an hour and a half, the Empress retired to her private apertanents, and about six o'clock reappeared in a winte toilet, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Schama Vailed. On the arrival of hor Majesty at Dalma-baphtche she was received to the product the schama Vailed, for the paince, the suitan himself awaring her on the staircase assendant to the reception room. His Majesty descended two steps, and then, giving his arm to the Empress, conducted her, accompanied only by one maid of noner, across the throne room to the entrance of the Baren. Here the Suitaon of the Barens, there has sunting has, where two thrones were created for their Majesty descended two steps, and then, giving his arm to the Empress, conducted her most sumptuous description was no one present besides Madem wins the draid vizie, and rains, who acted as minerpreter. Beside the suntan sat the French Ambassasor, M. Bourres, and then at either side the suite of the Empress. Mustapia Faryl Paoha, brother of the Vicercy of Egypt, was also present, as wen as Ktorish Methemet Facha, formerly crand Vizier, and Mustapia Naish Pacha, Minister without portfolie. The Ministers of the Protacturesen, beside the Grand Vizier, were Mehemet Hachdi Prona, Amister of the interior; Hussen Arm Pacha, Minister of the interior; Hussen Arm Pacha, Minister of War; Mahmond Pacha, Minister of Finance. After diamer comes was served in the great drawing rooms, and, he assembled guests having returned into another spirament, the Suhan and hae Empress, with All Pacha still as interpreter, remathed in conversation for opwaries of an hour. At anti-pass nine P. M. her Majesty returned in the Sultan's yacid, the Perfect Phile, to the Falace of Beglierbey, and was saluted on her passage by a spinnide caltification of farawords, all the inso-of-war leding outlines from stem to stern and from water than to mastness with a magnificent dispiny of Ben-gal inglus.

Testerday at cleven A. M. the Sultan's Valled re-

ine to mastread with a magnificent display of Bengal rights.

Testerday at eleven A. M. the Suitana Validé returned the Empress' visit at Registrys and in the alternoon her Majesty visited the Old Scragho, the Mosques of St. Sopais and St. Frinc the tomb of Soitan Mathmoud, the Eszant, the Imperial Treasury and the Mosque of Stitum Schm. In the evening see direct to comparative privacy at Beglerbey, only her own suite and the Turkish officials attached to not service being present. To day her Majesty was present at the procession of the Suitem going to mosque, and she is now gone to the Sweet Waters of Asia. I have just returned from seeing the procession at Daima baglitche, but as the mail is en the point of starting I must reserve a description for my next letter. For the information, however, of your lasty reasures, I may tell you that the Empress wors a dress of pank sick, and looked, if possible, even more beautiful than ever.

Congregation of Revulty in Constantinople for

Suez.

A telegram from Constantinople of the 22d of Oc-

A telegram from Constantinople of the 22d of October reports:—

The Crown Prince of Prussia injexpected here tomorrow at hook, and will skey a few days, and then proceed to Smyras, Beyrout, Serusalens and Suez.

The Grand Vizier, accompanied by Omer Pacha and Suez.

The Grand Vizier, accompanied by Omer Pacha and Berdan Ekrem, with pruceed on the 23th to variation of the Constant of Variation of Austria, who is expected to arrive there on the 27th has. His Majesty with travel from Russenk to Variably a floudia of Austria theory a steamers and a feet of Austria despatch boats, under the command of Admirat Tegenhof, to Constantinaties, whors he is expected to active on the 19th inst.

Admirat Tegenhof to egraphs from Corfu that the weather is so and that he lears he will not be asis to reach Varia in time.

The Emperor is expected to remain here until the 2d November, and then proceed to Justa, Jernasiem and Suez. This trip of the floy Land is undertaken by the Emperor at its strong personal desire. The Duke of Acota is to arrive here to-morrow, and Prince Hearry of Holland, is expected early in November.

The Empress of the French conferred the cross of ober reports:-

emper.
The Empress of the French conferred the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor on Admiral Hobert Fachs for the services he rendered in the cause of peace during the Cestan crisis, and also for his personal attendance of the Empress with the squadron under his command during her Majesty's way here.

The weather is unusually fine.

EGYPT.

The Sucz Canal Guests-Exploration of the

Nice.
A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 17th of

ing to circumstances.

Sir Samuel Baker, who has for some time bee anxiously expecting the arrival of the steamer Teachie, with his Nyanza take stoamer on board i plecomeal, loft this morning with Lady Baker, Lieu tenant Julian Baker, Noyal Navy, and a medica man upon his start, for Cairo, the first stage of his travels.

ENGLAND.

The Death of Lord Derby-Lord Stanley's Future Position-Gladstone's Fenian Am-

Derby, who had been lingering between life and death for nearly a week, died at an early hour this morning. Of course his decease is the topic of conin the aristocratic clab houses and in the democratic taverns. He was popular among the people, was the old Earl, for there was about him an uncompromising pluck which the masses love to see. Kind and liberal in his own person, he stood up for tyranny and oppression as a principle with a determination that nothing could shake. His own Irish tenants were ances to complain of in their landlord; yet he would latter. He was a tory from conviction, bound with the strong bonds of his from conscience to the errors and folines of the past, disbelieving in all new-"demagogues" who are always shouting for change heels; and yet in his own person he would aid in the advancement of the poorer classes, in the amodone anything in his power to relieve the oppressed strong within his stordy frame in champlenship of the supposed privileges of the oppressor. But he is gone, and the question that now most interests England is, what effect will his loss have upon the inture of political parties and upon the great work of progress and reform now going bravely on. It is old Earl and accession of Lord Stanley to the House of Peers, the more moderate of the tory organi and some of the reviews which are opposed to the present ministry, have been striking out in the direction of a liberalized tory opposition. Hating Disraeli with extraordinary bitterness, they have already commenced the effort to raise the new Earl of Derby to the leadership of the tory party and the Lords, and to that end have been severe in their criticism of the policy that has controlled that party for the last ten years. It has been 'made the prey of a brilliant adventiver;" with as been dragged through the mud for the sake of office as no party was ever dragged before." It must now throw of this "mpstart leader," who has nothing of true aristocracy about him, and taking to uself an initiation of the "true blood," must seek to atome for its secent degradation. Knowing Lord Stanley to be liberally disposed in his politics, these organs of course concede that the day for sticking to all the errors and folices of the past is gone by; that progress and reform must be taken as acknowledged necessatics, and the fature thission of the tory party, under a thristian leader, must be so save as much as possible from the wreck and to make the democracy that is first coming upon the country as much ership of the tory party and the Lords, and to that

secessaries, and the fature mission of the tory party, under a Caristian leader, must be to sive as much as possible from the wreck and to make the democracy that is fast coming upon the country as much like an aristocracy as possible.

It is very certain that a great political change in the Lords will be created by the death of the "old Earl" and the accession of Lord Staniey: but whether the latter will be willing to place immself at the head of the dilapidated and doesed tory party is a doubtfur question. It is more likely that he will seek such an understanding with the moderate liberals as will at once induce them to proceed on the road of reform in a spirit of comprehence, and enable bin to act with them in the upper access as mally, if not as a direct scherent. At all events the problem is a most interesting one, and may be full of consequences to the lattice of parties of which few can at present comprehend the importance.

By this mail you will receive a Fenian view in regard to the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the prosident of the Innerick Atanesty Association in reply to a communication soliciting her Majesiy's Ministers to recommend at ones to the Crown the rolease of the Fenian priseners. You will see From the Lone of your correspondences letter that the refusal of the Premier to comply with this request has roused the more bloodstursty of the brotherhood into a frenzy of existences, and from the red republicans of America in their efforts to compet the respectable old Dritisalion to take his paws off poor Patrick, and surfer him to return to make another effort to establish the independence of the "glorious Irian republic, good link to if return to make another effort to establish the independence of the "glorious Irian republic, good link to if the proper the violence of such damage majority of those willo favor the liberation of the presence of the subscience of such damages as Mr. Moore, il. P., and his associates with the ornaces for which they are autoring haprisonment, and depore the Treminer to comply with this request has roused the more bloodinisty of the brotherhood into a frenzy of excisionent, and has been their cores and their entering upon aid from the red republicans of France and the block republicans of Americans of Indian responsible of British into return to make another effort to establish the independence of the "giorious Jrish republic, good links to it." You must, nowever, take a Feman's statement of the effect of Gladstone's letter, with many grains of allowance. The large majority of those wino favor the liboration of the prisoners of utorious another part of the says that the Fenian organization is not dead, atthough the americans demands of the prisoners of the recovered to do their best to defeat an amnesty. To this better class of agit to defeat an amnesty. To this better class of agit to defeat an amnesty. To this better class of the prisoners in the comment of the class of any mental and decision that the government will not at any time advise the release of the prisoners, indeed, the Premier says distinctly that the government has already proved itself whiling to exercise leadency at the proper time, and he acks that the proper time, and he acks that the proper time, and he acks that the proper time, and he acks the release of the prisoners, would be contently to our duty as guardans of the public security and peace, "but this it must be remained and the reference in the conduction of the proper time, and he acks that the proper time, and he acks that the proper time devices of the prisoners, milesty has been to show that there is what a respective the conduction of the proper time devices of the prisoners, would be contently to our duty as guardans of the proper time devices

they have as yet expressed no consistion for their violation of the laws, and that many of tase who has an ambesty rather demand it as a right tion solicit it as a favor.

There is also another reason for the present refusal of person which does not appear in the diasiston letter. The relicase of the prisoners must fellow and not precede the Irish Land oill. To set them free now would seriously hasard the galety of tast important measure, since it would excite them free now would seriously hasard the galety of tast important measure, since it would excite their free hand by a desire to do justice to irish the british government were stimulated by fear of the Irish processent were stimulated by fear of the Irish processent were stimulated by fear of the Irish rather than by a desire to do justice to irish and there is no doubt that it will be driven through next assists as the Irish Church till was driven through next assists as the Irish Church till was driven through next assists as the Irish Church will come the general samnesly proclamation, and multi that time arrives the Fenlan prisoners are doomed to wear their chains.

There is one point in Mr. Gladatone's letter, however, which, in view of recent occurrences in London and of the monsier annesty demonstration expected to-morrow, will excite same degree of unemainess in the minds of Englishmen. It is known to the government, the Frenter says, that the Fornan conspiracy is "mot extinct either in the United Kingdom or America." Apart trox the rabid absurdates of the political rathers this is by no means a comforting admission. A conspiracy is at all times dangerous, even when its sirength is questionable. One never knows what is going on among secret associations and plotters as any moment; but when an organization has shown its wonderful strength by turning out at two days' notice a well drilled army, fitteen thousand strong, in the heart of the city of London, when the police have been so duterly bathed as to train the question by the heart of the Kirisha

nation to retrue to recognize dangers that are well known to exist.

The bumbastic self-sufficiency of an Englishman induces him to discredit mything that is calculated to tower his price and concert. While an American journal is contented to toady to England it is regarded with especial favor here; but if it should prefer to point out England's lottles and England's dangers it roust expect all sorts of abuse from the English press. The Health has time and again persect out the certainty of radical changes in the present form of government in Great Errand, but it is questionable whether it has ever spoken as planify as the following from a London paper, which says:—
It is accessive serious to the first lear, that the Rodich

is questionable whether it has ever spoken as plantly as the following from a London sper, Which says:

It is perfectly evicene in the first place that the English nation has been rounded and the second of the latest place that the english nation has been rounded as the second of the latest place that whether the second of the latest place that whether the wreeks of a broken and oppose order of things is to condemn oneself to pretracted bundlintlent. The Crown, the Church, the nobility, primognithms, all the special shibbolicities of the old fory party, have been are being or will be either modified beyond all knowledge or possibly swept away slopeline. Let that be as it may, we write do what we can in the way of contitutional opposition. We will try to intuiting down easily. We will, without necess shireking or factions opposition, look on a and try to modify the fails of the Irish Church. So rund is due to the past and to our historiest associations. Can we not however, on something beyond they Amitting as a general principle that the country is to be a democracy, and feeling persuaded of the folly of defending the walls of our old institutions till two are buried under insir ruins, might we not remember that there are democracies and familiar as and that even if the new state of things for those curried allow, wealth and thank? Of course under a democracies and lates even if an each of the new state of things for these curried allow, wealth and taken? Of course under a democracies and lates, wealth and the sent the sent that there of things for these curried allow, wealth and thank? Of course under a democracies and lates, wealth and the sent that there of things for these curried allow, wealth and the sent the sent that there are democracies and favour thanks. A letter from Alexandria. Egypt, of the 17th of October reports the following items of news:—
The first batch of the Elicalive's guests landed yesterday, and among web known langes I find those of the great Egyptologist, Professor Leptins, Theophile Gauthier, the sutnor; Gerome, the artist, ac. The invited guests were received on board sally by officers of the Knedive's housshold, who conducted them to their respective quarters and this morning they have loft for Cairo, where they will interest the subject of the Knedive's housshold, who conducted them to their respective quarters and this morning they have loft for Cairo, where they will interest the subject of the Knedive's housshold, who conducted them to their respective quarters and this morning they have loft for Cairo, where they will

A Fenian's Opinion on Gludstone's Amuest;

About an hour before sitting down to write this letter I had a long interview with an Irish gentleman of position who has been, from the commence-ment of the movement, and who still is, deeply im-plicated in the Fenian conspiracy. I have known him for several years and am quite certain that he would not mistead me in any news he might give me respecting the great Irish plot, for which, in my numble opinion, no one can wonder at every Irishman joining heart and hand. My friend says that the letter of Mr. Gladstone to the Limerick Amnesty Association has revived in Ireland the feeling of hatred to the British government which since the passing of the Irish Church bill had been fast dying out. Had Mr. Gladstone promised even a future and conditional amnesty; had he said that if no more violent speeches or turbulent speeches took place within a given time, there would have been some loophole, some light of hope, through which even the most energetic of the Fenians could see some hope of future release. But the letter leaves no means by which even the most sanguine could hope, or could form any hope, for the Inture; and my friend says that the whole Fenian organization in Ireland has determined, in conseuence of this letter, to go on in the old way-to ge that help they can from their brethren in America, to keep the British government in Ireland in contin-ual hot water, and, in a word, to "do or die" for the

Most Englishmen who, as you know, think little and know less of what is going on under their very feet, have an idea that although Ireland will be a thorn in England's side for some years to come, it a daily becoming more and more loyal to the British government. The information I have from my friend, who, as I said before, knows everything that s going on in the Fenian movement, tends exactly to the reverse of this. He says that had the govern Penianism would have been virtually knocked upor

Remanism would have been virtually knocked upon the head, at any rate for a time; and that if a really liberal land measure had been passed its death blow would have been given. But this great blunder of the premiers his not only put all chance of the association dying out at an end, but it has also determined the leaders to accept the proferred aid of the "Red" party on the Continent, and we shall see many foreigners to-morrow at the great demonstration that is to be held in Hyde Fark.

I have known for some considerable time that the republicans of France had secretly offered the irish Fentans their present ardent sympathy and their fature potent aid. If the republican party in France over succeeds in gaining an ascendancy in that country—and depend upon it there is no medium between the government of Napoleon and the very readest of real republics—not republics such as you Americans understand the word, but simply stringgles of life and death for the proparty of every one who has anything to lose—I say, if the republican party ever succeeds in France it will be chiefly owing to the English press that it does so. This every Franchman, no matter what his party may be, fully acknowledges. From the ultra tory Standard to the extreme liberal News every paper in England is, and has been for yours busy writing down the Emperor and the emotre of France. As you know, Englishmen as a rule cannot bear that any one should eat, drink, be clad, sleep, pray or be governed on the wind the timple of the property of the sum of th

department—among the Fennans I am very much measures. And Englishmen will see this some day or other.

Here in London, where for many months Jobo had has firmly behaved Fennanism to be a timing of the past, did not, as you know, 15,600 well dressed and respectable mea assemble. In orderly and systematic columns, about a formight ago, and march, as regularly as troops could, to the innerat of Martin, the printer, who was thought to be kelly flower as not a man present in at that great multi-time but what was a Fennan, and a drinted Fennan, too. The green thibout at the buttonable told what each man came there for, and the soldier-fixe bearing of every individual showed at once that consciously more useful man mercy belonging to the organization had been taught each man. But Englishman will not betteve this, as the Romans did before the fail of the Roman singler, we are exting and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, and this with colonies that are comming the hours before they throw off the yoke of hagaland, fremand only waiting for the signal elber from Andrea or France to declare hersoff a republic; the great mass of the working people theroughly imbued with republican notions through our bengland, and the brade of the country almost at a standayd. But we care not. "The run will last our time, after that"—who cares?

Lord Stanley on His Father's Death and Funeral.

Lord Stanley addressed the following letter to the Earl of Scaton, the Lord Lieutenant of his county, in Lancashire:-

DEAR SEATON—Your kind note of to day has given Lady Deepy and myself as much plessure as anything can, under the melancholy circumstances in which we are placed. We are deeply grateful for it, which we are placed. We are deeply grateful for it, with reference to your expression of a wish to join in paying the last mark of respect to my lamented laber, i need havily say that there is no person whom, on every ground, we should more readily mitted to take partin that duty were anything in the nature of a public funeral contemplated. Such, however, is not the case. My father, in his hietime, repeatedly expressed a wish that the observances attending his decease should be of a situally private character, and a written medine, repeatedly expressed a wish that the observators attending his decease should be of a sincely private character, and a written direction from him to that effect is now in my hand. Under these circumstances the inemeers of his party feet that compliance with his wishes is the treast mark of respect to his memory, and though it gives us pain to think that many of his most attached friends will be deprived of the opportunity of expressing the sense of the loss they have sustained you we combiler that we have no option except to obey strictly the injunctions he has left. We propose, therefore, that the langual singular detailed only by a few of his nearest relatives, and feel sure that those—i lear there are many—to whom this decision will cause some natural disappointment, will understand and sympathize with the motives by which we have been guided. Believe me, dear Seaton, most sincerely yours.

The Earth of Seaton.

IRELAND.

Tory and High Church Advecacy of Independent Nationalism-Freedom from Eng-

Probably the Fendam from Priests.

(From the Dubin Evening Mail High Church organ)
October 23.)

Probably the Fendans may now be found of our opinion, that the aninesty agitation, so far as it was contennanced by government hacks and mock patriots, was, in plain terms, a swindle. From the moment whom the ultramontane party intruded themselves into it, no one could doubt that the Fendans were to be betrayed, and betrayed they have been. There is not one of the "spouters" of that claus who will embarriss Mr. Gladstone, in or out of Farliament, by vote or by pen, for having refined to lot the convicts go. The timing was well understood, and the thousands who "gathered in their might," at Cabra and elsewhere, were dupes, as Irlsimen under similar circumstances have a score of times been before. We can hardly imagine that the dulest of the Dublid crowd can have mistaken the significant suggestion.

of one portentous speaker, that the feminus at all events would not be detained in prison longer than the royal visit of next ammier, or the later timely advice of another forcible feedle demagogue, that no more meetings should be held. The upshot is a renewal of the sentence upon the Femina prisoners. We what to say a word for ourselves. It is to repeat our sobry conviction that Mr. Gladstone is the last man on earth who should keep the Feminas under lock and key. We honestly sympathize with them to this extent. He stated explicitly to the House of Commons that but for the Feminas the Church would not have been discistantished or his axe raised to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down the "upus tree." It was in defended to strike down arguments have not been returned upon him in the simplest and most direct and logical manner. If Feminals may direct and logical manner. If Feminals middless feminasm, they maturally argue, was but Gladstonism; nay, some sputy say, "As the policy of Mr. Gladstonism; nay, some sputy say, "As the policy of Mr. Gladstonism; still required to justify and suppert the Minister." The cry of "Justice, not meret," which has so horfified the London press is, therefore, of Mr. Gladstone's suggestion. It is an English teaching, not an frish extrawagace. There is, on the other hand, one possible explanation of the Premier's refusal to let "Dinorvan Rossa, Luby and their compatitots forth upon the world. As long as they lie in prison under sentence of treason felony they are vite criminals. But if set free they would begin to declare their opinions afresh, and their overt Feminals might seem, to an impartial public, not half so dangerous as the communism and sedition of highly respectable agitators—including, perhaps, Mr. Gladstone himself and his other collegue in cou

FRANCE.

The Radical Legislative Attitude Towards

Bonnpartism. The Paris Liberte of October 21 states that the members of the Thiers party decided upon an important step. On October 27, when all agitation shall have vanished, they purpose addressing to the Emperor a collective letter, asking him to resume the extraordinary session, which has never been closed. This request will be conceived in very respectful and devoted terms, expressing the most dynastic sentiments, so that in all probability none of the 118 will make any discounty in signing it. A report has been circulated in Paris that if the 28th should pass off quietly, as appears probable, the government will convoke the Chambers for the beginning of

The Journal de Paris publishes the following decument connected with the late public meeting at

We, electors of the fourth circumscription, protest in the most formal manner against the summons which MM. Brosno, Lerapeais and others took upon the mission to the Poputase of the Seine to appear before them. We are certain tent we represent the lectings of the immense majority of the electors who named those representatives. It is time to recall the gentlemen of the Respet and tan Reforme to a display of modesty which bedse their small number; it is time to prove to them that the 3,230,000 electors who voted for the sensible opposition will not be controlled by the insignificant minority those agreement proposeem. They must know that we will not permit them to compromise by ridicalions exaggerations, the sure success with which our edorts will be crowned at a perhaps not distant period. We have full and entire confidence for their future conduct. Let them disdain the irrational chamer made by the frequencers of those public meetings, in which not over their future conduct. Let them disdain the irrational chamer made by the frequencers of those public meetings, in which not over their pixely are and will remain with them so long as they shall continue in the course they have utilise to pursued. We, electors of the fourth circumscription, protest

Preparations for the Council-Arrivals of the

Faithini-The Papal Treasury.

A letter from Rome of the 21st of October, in the Paris Constitutionel, reports:-

Paris Constitutionel, reports:—

We are beginning to enter on the Ecumenical period, and aiready mitted abbots, doctors and even prelates, are arriving every day by railroad. Thus morning four of the latter went to knock at the door of the Santa Borosca convent, near the Parinesian paince, and were not very well satisfied with their reception, as the monks told them that they had not a vacant corner left. This seems to indicate that there will be some confusion in the distribution of the lodgings prepared by the care of the Holy Father. I have already took you that the number of prehates boarded and lodged by the care of the Holy Father. I have already took you that the number of prehates boarded and lodged by the rope would not exceen the or 150, and that about 200 others would only have apartments given them. It appears that the demands for lodging and board sogether are much more numerous than was expected, and that electumistance creates embarrassiment and expostulations which somewhat distorts the equantity of the Pontideal intudiants. As Plus IX. has determined that apartments with the table shall be reserved for the nishops of laty and their missions, being those in whose linaucial situation he takes the greatest Interest, his decision will unquestionably no obeyed; but I fore-ee in this case a certain discontent gmong the presistes who counted on having both bed and board and who will have to be contented with rooms only.

contented with rooms only.

According to the most positive data the Council with not coat the Sovereign Pound's rarthing—disatis to say that all the expenses occasioned by the solemn assembly, including both the entertainment of the tathers and the fitting up of the half, Ac., will be abundantly covered by the offerings to be brought by the bishops of the best by the laity. The total amount of these contributions is estimated at 2,500.00... out of which his follows has aireasy received 600,000... and, as the Council into their tooks for one of the council of the part treasury.

HUNGARY.

Cathelle Church Reform-A Native Hyacinthe. A correspondent of the Vienna Presse writes from Pesth that at the first sitting of the Catholic Congress the Abbé Marten Kuti made a remarkable sp which in a great degree resembles the celebrated protest of Pere Hyacinthe. Among other things he had the courage to say, in the presence of the Pri-

had the courage to say, in the presence of the Primate of Hungary and eleven other bishops:—

The Catbolic world is on the eve of great and important events, on which will depend whether Catiolicism shall regain its piace as a teacher of mankind, a privilege which it has for a long time forfeited, or whether, continuing its fatal and suicidal opposition to liberal ideas and the requirements of the age, it will, as the implacable enemy of liberty, equality and fratornity, pursue the latal course which can only conduct it to the brink of destruction. Let us be henest, I say, and openly confess that which all the world knows—viz., that the Catholics are at present divided into two great parties—the liberals, who what to advance and act harmoniously with the State, and the ultromontance reactionaries, to when the very name of liberal ideas is odious. Let us now, who sit here as representatives from the eight million Catholics of Hungary, dende whether we shall take the upward or the downward pair, and I set sure that the assembly, whose members combine with their religious convertions and arden love for their country, whose environs and arten love for their country. his downward path; and I feel sure that the assem-bly, whose members combine with their religious convictions and ardent love for their country, whose decisions affect equally the future of both Churca and State, and will be judged one day by the verdice of listory, will eagerly necest the path of progress, of intelligence and of liberty.

The Thich (N. Y.) Heraid has the following upon the product of the country this year, and the prospect of a market:—
Our make of choose has been large this season and we have soid out stock closery; but there is every evidence of a large stock sith in the country. The make for September has been unusually large, and the feed, in the absence of drought or sever drosts, is still exceident, while cows are in first condition. The yield is, therefore, kept up remarkably, and the accumulations are rand, while the present high prices of cheese discourage butter making and will keep the factories running late. There is also a large amount of cheese now in transit, and the New York receipts this week will be heavy. The shipments last week were mainly of accumulated stock, the receipts their greatly reduced by the floods, which kept choses back on the canals and railroads. Further, as cold weather approaches a great majority of our factories will be compelled to find a market, because they have no salitable place for keeping their cheese should they attempt to hold it. An these causes are unfavorable to any further advance. We have during this week seen a heavy choese dealer from England, who came over for the purpose of buying \$0,000 or \$0,000 boxes of American enesse, but who will return without buying a box. The high prices rulling here and we large English mark, he thinks, will not warrant the venture. Dealers have generally managed to avoid actual losses, and continue to operate in the hope that they may yet make a little money before the season closes. Most of them, however, do not feel very sangume. The prospect new seems to be that small dealers and receivers will be driven hundred the season closes. Most of them, however, do not feel very sangume. The prospect new seems to be that small dealers and receivers will be driven how doing much, and receivers generally feet blue.